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THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1907.

FIGHT FOR PRESIDENCY.

As a result of the conference be-
tween President Roosevelt and
Governor Deneen, of Illinois, it
is said that a complete un-
derstanding between the Federal
administration and the State ma-
chine of Illinois will be established,
which means a strong fight, should
any effort be made to nominate
for President a man opposed to the
Roosevelt policies.

It is said that the President
is not at all satisfied that the fed-
eral machine, that has had favors
galore from him, will support his
policies. On the contrary, he ex-
pects to see some of its members
lined up against his measures next
winter and in favor of the nomination
of an anti-Roosevelt candidate for
the Presidency.

Therefore the conference between
the President and Governor Deneen
was an event of great political
importance, and is really one of
the first public steps taken in the
preliminary skirmishing for 1908.
It is the President's first threaten-
ing gesture toward the Wall street
President makers, "the reactionar-
ies," to use the words of his last
annual message. Not in many years
has there been shown such deep
interest in the preliminaries to a
national political campaign as that
now displayed in the Presidential
prize of 1908.

It is true that popular discus-
sions generally exclude all but two
names—Bryan and Roosevelt. It is
being accepted generally that Mr.
Bryan has lived down the opposi-
tion which rose against him at
white heat last September over his
scheme to save state and govern-
ment ownership of railroads. He
is now the only candidate with any
strong following in the Democratic
party. In the opinion of shrewd
leaders of the party to which he
belongs the man from Nebraska
will be nominated in the next Demo-
cratic National Convention.

It would be equally apparent that
Mr. Roosevelt was inevitably the
choice of the rank and file of the
Republican party but for his refusal
to run. Indeed, there are literally
tens of thousands of prominent Re-
publicans who are positive that
Roosevelt will be coerced by his
party into breaking pledge and pre-
cedent and accepting the nomina-
tion. There is no sign that Mr.
Roosevelt has changed his mature
decision to step aside and retire at
the end of his term, but so emphatic
has become the expression for his
renomination in straw votes, pois-
ons of legislators and personal expres-
sions that he must be considered
as a factor until the adjournment
of the Republican National Con-
vention.

In the meantime, taking the Pres-
ident at his word, friends of many
prominent men have become active
in pressing their favorites, and there
are actually twelve men who have
supporters who devotedly hope to
see them nominated. In New York
there are three men who have their
supporters. These are Governor
Hughes, Secretary Root and Secre-
tary Taft and Secretary Cortiey.
In Ohio there are two, Sec-
retary Taft and Senator Foraker.
There are two in Iowa, Governor Cum-
mins and former Secretary Shaw.

Illinois has one candidate in the
person of Speaker Cannon; Indiana
one, Vice President Fairbanks; Wis-
consin one, Senator La Follette;
Pennsylvania one, Senator Knox,
and Massachusetts one, Senator
Crane.

All of these men have their
enthusiastic followers. It is easily
conceivable that at least a dozen
men may be ballotted for at the
beginning of the struggle in the
next National Convention. In this
respect the Republican party seems
to be swinging back to the days of
strife over nominations which mark-
ed its course from 1876 to 1896.
Beginning with the second nomina-
tion of Lincoln, the party made its
nominations by acclamation in 1867,
1868 and 1872. Then there was a
period of strife in the councils,
there being seven candidates before
the Cincinnati Convention of 1876,
fourteen before the Convention of
1880, eight before that of 1884,
thirteen before that of 1888. Mc-
Kinley and Roosevelt were nomi-
nated together by the unanimous ac-
tion of the Philadelphia Convention
in 1900, and Roosevelt was the
unanimous choice of the Convention
of 1904.

"Minus Roosevelt" is an expres-
sion which discloses the prospects
of the other candidates for a Re-
publican nomination next year. With
Roosevelt a probability, with the
slightest chance that he will take
the nomination, there is little pros-
pect even for a man who has such
a splendid organization as Vice
President Fairbanks or for a man
who has such popularity and the
administration's good wishes as Sec-
retary Taft.

It is necessary, however, to leave
out of the problem, for the pres-
ent, the man now in the White
House. He has resisted all efforts
to induce him to change his mind.
He is not to be considered a factor.
He reiterates it whenever he is
mentioned as his own successor, and
instead of weakening his influence
it has immeasurably strengthened
him with the public. It will in-
crease his influence with the rank
and file of the party, and may en-
able him to aid powerfully any of
the candidates who accept in ad-
vance of the convention the platform
of the Roosevelt policies.

Without touching on personality
of any of the men whose friends
are urging them for the Republican
nomination it will be interesting to
glance a minute at the situation
in the country. It is on the eve of
a great struggle. The Republican
party is divided into several con-
flicting elements. There is a very
large and influential interest that
desires a perpetuation of the existing
tariff schedules. There is a smaller,
but no less aggressive, class that
desires tariff revision and tariff re-
duction. There is a much smaller
class that believes that whether we
are to reduce or "stand pat" the
country must adopt a maximum and
minimum tariff or suffer in a com-
mercial war with Europe.

Then, again, there are two dis-
tinct classes who divide over the
Roosevelt policies. Mr. Roosevelt
has let the tariff alone and has
kept the minds of the country
largely diverted from it by going
after the railroads and corporations
and the misuse of private wealth
and "other people's money." He has
a large popular following, who be-
lieve that all he has done is good
for the country, and he only has
to appeal to the public to mass
that force behind him in the com-
ing struggle. On the other hand,
there is a very important element
in the country, bankers, capitalists,
speculators, railroad managers and
editors, who desire to reverse the
policies of the President, check the
tide of legislation and call a halt.
These men are willing that Mr.
Roosevelt should retire, and he will
retire with their thanks—for get-
ting out. They also desire to have
a candidate for President who will
return to good old days and "give
the country a rest."

So far as the President is con-
cerned, the issue is joined right
there. It is an unprecedented thing
for a President to endeavor to name
his own successor. Presidents have
sought to renominate themselves
and have succeeded, but none has
ever succeeded in naming some
favorite as his successor. Grant
tried it with Conkling at the Cin-
cinnati Convention, in 1876, and
failed because he had flirted too
long with the third term himself.

WITH THE PARAGRAPHERS.

General Mooth needs no hero med-
al for not being afraid of tainted
money. In that respect we are a na-
tion of intrepid heroes.—New York
Mail.

Virginia proposes to pay jurors in
the future strictly according to the
time they actually serve, with nothing
extra for overtime. This may force ju-
rors to form a union.—Washington
Herald.

Virginia and West Virginia are still
quarreling over the attorney incident.

PROPER CLOTHES for MEN

Peyser
Says

His Spring

Shoes are

Right in Price

Right in Quality

Right in Style.

Come in and See
Them.

2715 Washington Ave

to their divorce more than forty years
ago.—Atlanta Journal.

The 5-cent denomination of the new
Jamestown postage stamps will be
adorned with the head of Pocahontas.
Now if all her descendants will only
buy one.—Atlanta Journal.

Now Uncle Joe Cannon gets a rest
from his arduous task of being the
legislative branch of the United
States government.—Chicago News.

There are getting to be many rivals
for Democratic leadership of the
House that none can be certain of
more than his own vote.—Phadel-
phia Ledger.

Those people who fear that by the
ending of war the earth will become
overpopulated need not be alarmed.
The railroads are yet with us.—New
York American.

The London Daily News declares
it is healthful and satisfying to lie in
bed. Thanks for such assurances—
that lying is sometime right and the
bed is not necessarily bad.—Florida
Times-Union.

It is said that Mr. Roosevelt's idea
is that the railroad people must de-
vote themselves to legitimate trans-
portation business. But where would
Mr. Roosevelt and his party be today
if these people had not manipulated
their stocks? How much money did
the railroad people contribute to the
campaign fund of Mr. Roosevelt's party
when he was candidate for Presi-
dent?—Charleston News-Courier.

Imperative.

An infantry soldier named Scheiber
died on the last day of his leave in his
home in a little village in upper Aus-
tria. The village burgomaster, himself
an old soldier, remembered that the
commanding officer of Scheiber's regi-
ment should be notified of the death,
and he proceeded to do so in the fol-
lowing letter:
"The undersigned village burgomas-
ter requests on behalf of the soldier
Scheiber two days' more leave, as other-
wise his interment cannot take
place."—Vienna Press.

Remarkable Vision.

An old woman who had been in the
infirmary with sore eyes told a neigh-
bor that the doctor took out her eyes
and scraped them with lancets. "Non-
sense, woman," replied the other. "Ye
shouldn't believe all ye hear. The doc-
tors would only be stuffing ye." "Oh,
but ye know it's no use saying that,
for I awakened up out of the chloro-
form and saw both of my eyes lying
on the table!"

His Clever Son.

The Dad—My son, I want to tell you
that the secret of my success, as it
must be of any man's, is hard work.
I—The Son—Sh! Dad, I don't care to
hear other people's secrets, and I am
too much of a gentleman to take ad-
vantage of information gained that
way. Say no more.—Cleveland Leader.

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Look Ten Years
Younger

Because it takes
a great weight
off her mind

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LOOK TO THE FUTURE.

And Do Not Let the Past Spoil the
Days That Are to Come.

There is nothing more depressing
than dwelling upon lost opportunities
or a dissipated life. Whatever your
past has been, forget it. If it throws
a shadow upon the present or causes
melancholy or despondency, there is
nothing in it which helps you, there
is not a single reason why you should
retain it in your memory, and there
are a thousand reasons why you should
bury it.

The future's your uncut block of
marble. Beware how you snite it.
Don't touch it without a programme.
Don't strike a blow with your chisel
without a model, lest you ruin and
mar forever the angel which lives
within the block. But the past marble,
which you have carved into hideous
images which have warped and twisted
the ideals of your youth and caused
you infinite pain, need not ruin or mar
the uncut block before you. This is
one of the merciful provisions that
every day present to every human be-
ing, no matter how unfortunate his
past, a new uncut block of pure mar-
ble, so that every day every human be-
ing has a new chance to retrieve the
past, to improve upon it if he will.

Nothing is more foolish, more pos-
itively wicked, than to drag the skele-
tons of the past, the hideous images,
the foolish deeds, the unfortunate ex-
periences of the past into today's work
to mar and spoil it. There are plenty
of people who have been failures up
to the present moment who could do
wonders in the future if they could
only forget the past and start anew.—
Success.

A SOCIABLE COMPANION.

The Chatty Traveler Who Charmed
Ralph Waldo Emerson.

It is related that Ralph Waldo Em-
erson was once on his way to Califor-
nia when he was joined by a man who
was altogether so sociable and chatty
that an otherwise tedious journey was
rendered quite cheerful. This man's
name was Sackett, and he told Mr.
Emerson that he resided in San Fran-
cisco. Mr. Sackett indicated all the
points of interest along the way, re-
lated a lot of amusing anecdotes and,
best of all, was also an attentive lis-
tener. The consequence was that Mr.
Emerson came to the conclusion that
Mr. Sackett was as charming a man
as he had ever met, and it was in this
positive conviction that he accepted
Mr. Sackett's invitation to dine with
him immediately upon their arrival in
San Francisco. The next morning Mr.
Emerson was astonished and annoyed
to find in all the local papers this
startling personal notice: "Professor
Ralph Waldo Emerson, the eminent
philosopher, scholar and poet, is in our
city as the guest of J. Sackett, the
well known proprietor of the Bush
Street Dime museum. Matinees every
half hour. Admission only 10 cents.
The double headed calf and the dog
faced boy this week!"

Helping an Invalid.

A trained nurse mentions as among
the little things that help make an in-
valid feel comfortable and rested the
frequent brushing of the hair and bat-
hing of the hands and face. "I don't
know what it is, whether these actions
just divert the invalid's mind or really
do effect some physical change for the
better, but they certainly help the sick
one to get through the day. Eau de
cologne and the various toilet waters
are very refreshing when added to the
water or used independently. I once
heard a man say that if he couldn't
both wash his hands and face and
comb his hair in the morning when he
got up he would choose to comb his
hair. It would wake him up better.
He felt something of the same sense
of physical comfort as the average
convalescent or invalid."

Carlyle.

Thomas Carlyle, "the sage of Chel-
sea," died without winning much per-
sonal popularity, a fact, however,
which is forgotten in admiration of his
genius. Carlyle exerted a greater in-
fluence on British literature during the
middle of the nineteenth century and
on the religious and political beliefs
of his time than possibly any other
British writer. He never wrote a line
that he did not believe, and in regard
to style he certainly had no superior.
From the position of schoolmaster in
an obscure village this great Scotsman
rose to be a leader in the world of let-
ters.—London Standard.

Disillusioned.

"She had played in amateur theat-
ricals, you know, and threatened to go
on the stage if her parents wouldn't
let her marry the duke."
"And what did her parents do?"
"They let her go on the stage, gave
the duke a check for a front seat and
were not at all surprised when he sail-
ed back to France the next morning."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Favorite.

"What is your favorite recitation?"
asked the hostess.
"Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight,"
answered Mr. Blykins, with a prompt-
ness which was almost defiant.
"Why, nobody recites that now."
"That's why I like it."

His Rebuke.

Small Johnny (after the slipper exer-
cise)—I'm glad I ain't a girl. Mamma—
Why? Small Johnny—'Cause I'd be
ashamed to grow up into a woman and
punish little boys like me.

A married man thinks he could have
saved a lot of money had he remained
a bachelor, but he couldn't.—Chicago
News.

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